MODULE V

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Principles of IPR :

Intellectual Property Right (IPR) are essential tools for promoting creativity, innovation, and economic growth. The basic fundamental principles of IPR are:

1. Encouragement of Innovation :

By granting exclusive rights to creators and inventors, IPR incentivizes innovation and ensures a reward for mechanism for their efforts. This principles fosters the development of groundbreaking technologies, artistic works and business processors.

2. Economic Growth:

IPR ensures that inventors and businesses can monetize their creations. This economic incentive drives investment in research and development, thereby contributing to national and global economic growth.

3. Balancing Rights and Public Interest:

While creators are granted exclusive rights, IPR also ensures that the public benefits from innovation. For instance, patented medicines eventually enter the public domain, making life-saving treatments
accessible to all.

4. Global Harmonization:

International agreements such as the TRIPS Agreement aim to standardize IPR laws globally, facilitating international trade and protecting intellectual property across borders.

Kinds of IPR:

Intellectual Property Rights are categorized into several types, each designed to protect different aspects of creativity and innovation.

1. Patents:

- Protects inventions and grants exclusive rights for a limited period, usually 20 years.
- Examples: Pharmaceuticals, machinery, innovative processes.

2. Copyright:

- Safeguards original works of authorship, including literature, music, art, and software.

- Duration: Life of the creator plus 50-70 years, depending on jurisdiction.

3. Trademarks:

- Protects distinctive signs, logos, and brand names used in commerce.
- Examples: Apple’s logo, Nike’s "Swoosh."

4. Trade Secrets:

- Protects confidential business information providing a competitive edge.
- Examples: Coca-Cola’s recipe, Google’s search algorithm.

5. Industrial Designs:

- Covers the aesthetic design of products, such as shapes and patterns.
- Examples: The sleek design of a car or smartphone.

6. Geographical Indications(GIs):

- Protects products tied to specific regions known for unique qualities.
- Examples: Darjeeling tea, Champagne.

7. Plant Breeders' Rights:

- Secures rights for developers of new plant varieties.
- Examples: Hybrid crops.

8. Integrated Circuits Layout Designs:

- Protects the design and configuration of semiconductor circuits.
- Examples: Chip designs used in electronics.

Patents:

- A patent is an Intellectual Property(IP) right for technical invention.
- Patents allows you to prevent others from using your invention for commercial purposes.
- Patents protect technological innovations ranging from physical products to industrial processes.

Novelty

1. Definition:

   Novel refers to the invention that is substantially different from anything else and not a prior art.
   Prior art includes all publicly available knowledge such as, patents, publications, or existing technologies before the filing date.

2. Purpose:

Purpose ensures that only groundbreaking, innovative ideas are eligible for patent protection.

3. Practical Example:

An invention that improves the efficiency of solar panels by 30% would be novel if no similar technology exists in the public domain.

Utility

1. Definition:

The invention must have a specific, substantial, and credible industrial application. It should solve a problem or provide a practical benefit to society.

2. Key Requirements:

The invention must not be purely theoretical or abstract. For example, a machine to convert air into drinkable water has clear utility.

Title :

1. Utility
2. Inventiveness/Non-obviousness
3. Procedure for granting and obtaining Patents

Contents :

SL NO	Contents
1	Introduction
2	Utility
3	Inventiveness/Non-Obviousness
4	Procedure for granting and obtaining Patents
5	Conclusion

Introduction :

- Utility Inventiveness is a concept often used in the context of patent law, specifically concerning the requirements for an invention to be eligible for patent protection.
- While the term might seem unusual or less commonly used, it combines two essential elements of patentability: utility and inventiveness (or non-obviousness).
- A patent is an exclusive right granted to an inventor or a patent holder over a new invention, typically for a period of 20 years from the filing date.

Introduction :

- This grant provides the patent holder with the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, or distributing the patented invention without permission.
- To secure this exclusive right, the inventor must go through a structured and formalized procedure that ensures their invention meets specific criteria, such as novelty, non-obviousness (inventive step), utility, and sufficiency of disclosure.

Utility:

- The invention must have a specific, substantial, and credible industrial application.
- It should solve a problem or provide a practical benefit to society.
- Utility Models are a helpful tool for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) since the grant of a Utility Model is usually less rigorous and involves minimal cost.
- MSMEs do not have deep pockets to carry out intensive R&D leading to the grant of patents.
- Their innovations are good enough for improving products/processes and bringing more financial rewards.

Utility:

- Such inventions pass the requirements set for Utility Models but not for patents.
- The life of a Utility Model is shorter than that of a patent, varying from 7-15 years in different countries.
- Nearly 80 countries, including France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, China, Finland, the Russian Federation, and Spain, provide protection for Utility Models under their IPR laws.
- India, to date, does not recognize utility patents.
- Recognizing small patents under IP protection in India would significantly increase the number of patents filed and granted annually.

Inventiveness/Non-Obviousness :

- The invention must involve an inventive step that is not obvious to someone skilled in the art. This criterion ensures the invention is genuinely innovative rather than an incremental improvement.
- Tests for Inventiveness: Problem-Solution Approach: Identifying the technical problem and assessing whether the invention provides an unexpected solution.
- Hindsight Test: Ensuring the invention is not an obvious combination of prior art elements.

Why Is Utility Inventiveness Important?

- The purpose of utility inventiveness is to ensure that patents are awarded for truly novel and useful inventions that contribute significantly to technological advancement.
- If an invention merely restates what already exists in a slightly different form or is obvious to a skilled person, it would not justify the grant of a patent.
- Similarly, an invention that lacks utility— meaning it serves no practical or real-world purpose— should not be eligible for a patent.

- By combining these requirements, utility inventiveness ensures that patents are only granted to inventions that represent both a meaningful innovation and a practical application, striking a balance between fostering creativity and ensuring that patents do not stifle progress by covering trivial improvements.
- **For example:** Combining two existing technologies, such as drones and AI for real-time disaster monitoring, may be inventive if the integration provides unexpected benefits.

Procedure for granting and obtaining Patents:

- A patent is a legal document that grants the inventor exclusive rights to use, manufacture, and sell an invention for a specific period, typically 20 years.
- Patents protect technological innovations ranging from physical products to novel industrial processes. Examples: Pharmaceuticals, machinery, innovative processes.

1. Filing:

- The inventor submits a detailed patent application, including claims, drawings, and specifications, to the patent office.
- The application should clearly describe the invention' and
- industrial applicability.
- **Provisional application:** Useful for establishing a priority date for your invention while still in the development phase.
- **Complete application:** Contains the full specification of the invention and is necessary for moving forward with the examination process.

2. Examination:

- Patent examiners review the application to ensure it meets legal requirements, including novelty, inventiveness, and utility.
- First examination Report: The controller issues a First Examination Report (FER) outlining objections or requirements to be met for the patent to be granted.

3. Publication:

- The patent application is published in the patent gazette, typically 18 months after filing. This step allows the public to review and object if necessary.
- Request for early publication: This can lead to the application being published within one month, provided certain conditions are met.

4. Opposition Period:

- Third parties may file objections during this period, citing prior art or other reasons why the patent should not be granted.

5. Grant:

- If no objections are sustained, the patent is granted, providing exclusive rights to the inventor for a limited period.

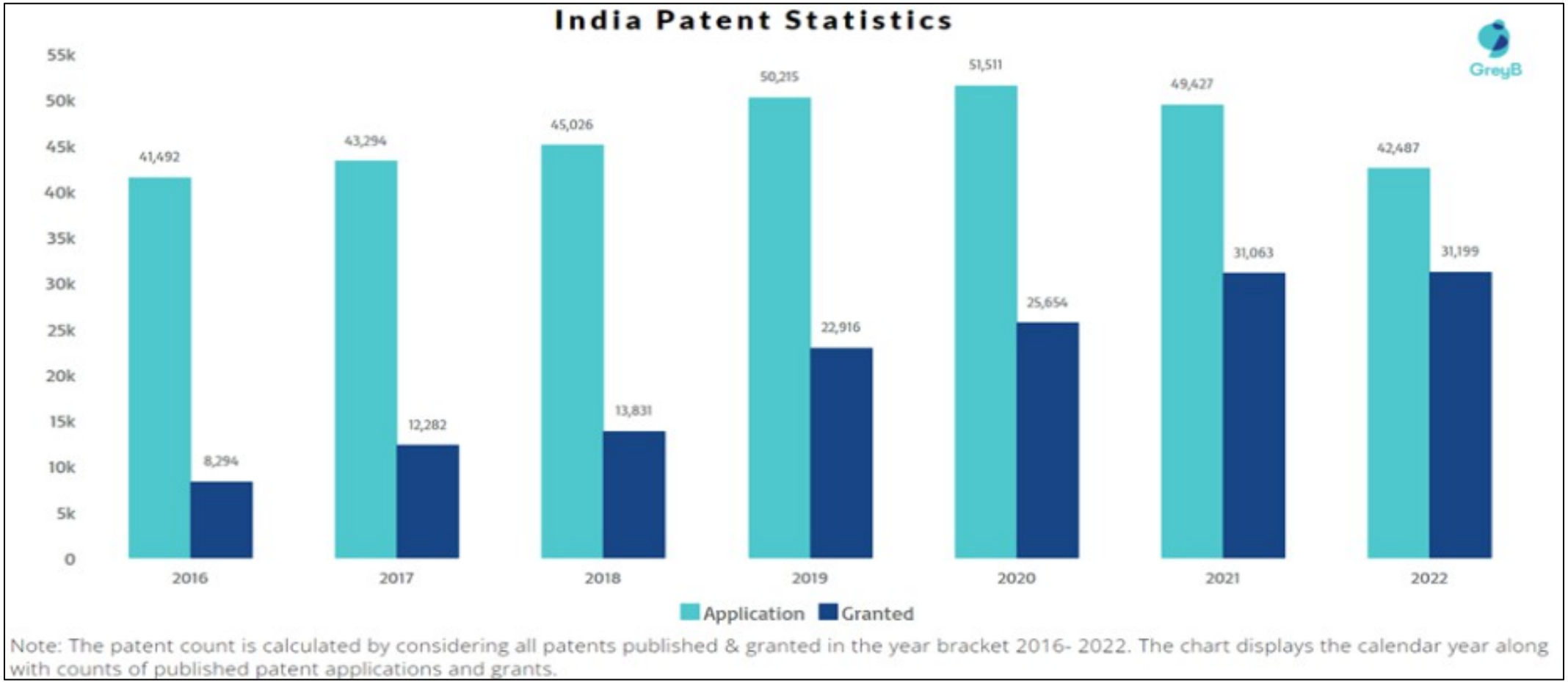
6. Maintenance:

- The inventor must pay annual renewal fees to keep the patent in force. Failure to pay may result in the patent lapsing.

Examples of Patented Inventions:

1. Pharmaceuticals: Drugs like Aspirin or vaccines like mRNA-based COVID-19 treatments.
2. Technology: Innovations like touchscreen technology in smartphones.
3. Green Technologies: Solar-powered desalination systems.

How Many Patents were published & granted in India Every Year ?



Note: The patent count is calculated by considering all patents published & granted in the year bracket 2016- 2022. The chart displays the calendar year along with counts of published patent applications and grants.

- In comparison to the approx. 3 lakh published patent applications filed during the time period 2016-2022, there were around 1.5 lakh patent applications that were granted during the same time period.

- For the period 2016-2022, on an average 46000 patents were filed every year. It was the highest for the year 2020. The number of patents granted during the same time period was around 30,000. It was the highest in the year 2022.

CONCLUSION

The path to obtaining and maintaining a patent in India is a series of critical steps, each with its own set of procedural requirements. From filing to renewal, the journey demands attention to detail, timely responses, and strategic action. Understanding this process can help inventors navigate the complexities of patent law and secure the protection their innovations deserve. Grant of patent confers monopolistic rights upon the patentee excluding the third party to sell, use, manufacture or import the patented product without the consent of the patentee.

TOPIC : COPYRIGHTING AND CONDITIONS FOR GRANT COPY RIGHTING

COPYRIGHT :-

Introduction to Copyrights

Copyrights are a set of legal rights granted to creators of original works, such as books, music, films, software, and art. These rights protect the creator's intellectual property by ensuring they have exclusive control over the reproduction, distribution, adaptation, and public use of their work. Copyrights aim to promote creativity and innovation by rewarding creators for their efforts while balancing public access and use through exceptions and limitations.

Introduction to Copyrighting

Copyrighting refers to the process of securing legal protection for original works of authorship, such as literary, artistic, and creative expressions. It grants the creator exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display their work, ensuring their intellectual property is safeguarded from unauthorized use.

Conditions for Grant of Copyrights

For a work to qualify for copyright protection, it must meet the following conditions:

1. **Originality:** The work must be an original creation of the author, showcasing a minimum level of creativity

2. **Fixation**: The work must be fixed in a tangible medium, such as written text, digital files, or recordings.

3. **Authorship**: The creator must be a natural person or a recognized legal entity.

4. **Subject Matter**: The work must fall within copyrightable categories, such as literary, artistic, musical, or dramatic works.

5. **Not in the Public Domain**: The work should not be a reproduction or derivative of a public domain work without substantial transformation.

6. **Compliance with Law**: The creator must adhere to relevant legal procedures, such as registration, if required by jurisdiction.

Copyright in Literary Works

Copyright in literary works provides legal protection to original written content, ensuring the author has exclusive rights over its use and distribution. Literary works include novels, poems, articles, essays, screenplays, and even computer code. To qualify for copyright protection, a literary work must meet the following conditions:

1. Originality: The work must be a product of the author's creative effort and not copied from another source.

2. Fixation: The work must be expressed in a tangible form, such as being written, typed, or stored digitally.

3. Authorship: The creator must be identifiable as the author or legally recognized entity.

4. Non-Ideas: Only the expression of ideas (not the ideas themselves) is protected under copyright law.

Once granted, copyright ensures the author has control over reproduction, adaptation, distribution, public performance, and translation of their work, safeguarding their intellectual property.

Examples:

- S. S. Rajamouli's Baahubali and The Rise of the Guardians (2015)

Issue: A case was filed claiming that the visual effects used in Baahubali: The Beginning were similar to those in the Hollywood film The Rise of the Guardians.

Outcome: The case was dismissed, as the allegations of copying visual effects were found to be without merit, with the court ruling that both films had used standard techniques in VFX.

These cases illustrate the evolving issue of copyright infringement and the challenges faced by the South Indian film industry, especially in areas like music, visuals, and adaptations.

Conclusion :-

copyright serves as a crucial tool for protecting the intellectual property of creators, ensuring their original works are safeguarded from unauthorized use. To grant copyright protection, certainconditions must be met, such as originality, fixation in a tangible medium, and compliance with legal frameworks. In the context of literary works, copyright guarantees that authors have exclusive rights over the reproduction, adaptation, and distribution of their creations.

Copyright in Dramatic & Musical Works, Sound Recordings, and Cinematographic Films.

Introduction to Copyright :

➢Definition of Copyright:

- Copyright is a legal right granted to the creators of original works, giving them exclusive control over the use of their creations.
- It applies to a wide range of works, including literary, artistic, musical, and dramatic works, as well as sound recordings and cinematographic films.
- This right prevents unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or modification of the creator's work.

➢Purpose of Copyright:

- The primary goal is to encourage creativity by ensuring that creators receive recognition and financial benefits for their work.
- It creates an incentive for artists, musicians, writers, and filmmakers to continue producing high-quality, innovative content.
- Copyright also fosters a fair economic system by protecting creators from exploitation.

Copyright in Dramatic Works :

1. Definition of Dramatic Works:

Dramatic works include plays, screenplays, scripts, pantomimes, and choreographic works.
These works are characterized by their potential for live performance or staging, even if they are not yet performed.
Examples: A stage play like *Romeo and Juliet*, or a modern screenplay for a film or TV series.

2. Rights Protected by Copyright:

- **Performance Rights:** Only the copyright owner can authorize live performances of the work, such as a play or dance routine.
- **Reproduction Rights:** The work cannot be reproduced in any form—such as in books, digital formats, or adaptations—without permission.
- **Adaptation Rights:** Any modifications, like turning a play into a film or a musical, require explicit consent from the copyright holder.

3. Examples of Copyright in Action: If a dance choreographer creates a routine, no one can legally use it in performances or videos without their approval.

4. Duration of Protection:

The copyright in dramatic works typically lasts for the lifetime of the creator plus 70 years in many jurisdictions. After this period, the work enters the public domain.

Copyright in Musical Works :

1. Definition of Musical Works:

- Musical works include compositions, melodies, and accompanying lyrics.
- These works are protected as original creations, regardless of whether they are written, recorded, or performed live.

Example: instrumental music like the *Harry Potter* film score by John Williams.

2. Rights Protected by Copyright:

I. **Reproduction Rights:** Copying a musical piece, whether in sheet music or digital format, requires the creator's permission.

II. **Performance Rights:** Public performances, including live concerts or radio broadcasts, need licenses.

III. **Adaptation Rights:** Any derivative work, such as remixes, mashups, or new arrangements, must have approval from the copyright holder.

IV. **Distribution Rights:** The right to control how the music is shared, either physically (CDs) or digitally (streaming platforms).

3. Real-Life Examples:

a. The **song *My Heart Will Go On*** from *Titanic* is heavily protected by copyright. Unauthorized performances or recordings require licensing.

b. A.R. Rahman's iconic ***Jai Ho* from *Slumdog Millionaire*** was licensed for a remix in international markets, showcasing copyright enforcement.

4. Duration of Protection:

Generally, copyright protection for musical works lasts for the creator's lifetime plus 70 years. This ensures the creator and their heirs can benefit for decades.

Copyright in Sound Recordings :

1. **Definition:** Copyright in sound recordings protects the specific recording of a musical performance or composition. It grants exclusive rights to the creators and producers of these recordings, separate from the copyright in the underlying musical composition.

2. **Rights Protected by Copyright in Sound Recordings:**
   - **Right to Reproduce:** The right to make copies of the recording.
   - **Right to Distribute:** The right to distribute copies of the recording to the public, such as through physical media (e.g., CDs) or digital platforms (e.g., streaming).
   - **Right to Publicly Perform:** The right to publicly perform or play the recording, such as in concerts, radio, or online broadcasts.
   - **Right to Create Derivative Works:** The right to adapt or remix the original recording into new versions or arrangements.
   - **Right to License:** The right to grant permission to others to use the recording under specified conditions (e.g., in films, advertisements).

3. Real-Life Example:

Sound Recording: *Shape of You* by Ed Sheeran.

The sound recording of the song, as performed and produced by Ed Sheeran and his team, is protected by copyright. Unauthorized use, reproduction, or distribution of this specific recording requires permission from the copyright holders (Ed Sheeran, his record label, etc.).

Copyright in Cinematographic Films :

1. Definition of Cinematographic Films:

- Cinematographic films refer to works consisting of a series of images, whether moving or still, which are intended to be shown in sequence to create a visual experience. This includes the film's direction, screenplay, acting, cinematography, and the overall editing.
- These works are protected as original creations and apply regardless of the medium (e.g., film, digital, etc.).

2. Rights Protected by Copyright:

- **Reproduction Rights:** The right to make copies of the film, including distributing copies on DVDs, Blu-ray, or digital platforms (streaming services, downloads).
- **Distribution Rights:** The right to control how the film is shared, including theater releases, TV broadcasts, or streaming platforms.
- **Performance Rights:** The right to show the film publicly in cinemas, festivals, or on television.

- **Adaptation Rights:** The right to create derivative works, such as sequels, remakes, or adaptations of the film into other media (e.g., books, video games).
- **Licensing Rights:** The right to grant others permission to use the film for specific purposes, such as in advertisements, merchandising, or international distribution.

3. Real-Life Examples:

- ***Avatar* (2009),** directed by James Cameron. The film's unique use of 3D technology and visual effects is protected by copyright, preventing unauthorized reproductions or distributions.
- ***Baahubali* (2015),** directed by S.S. Rajamouli. The film's massive success and distribution in international markets were made possible through licensing and strict copyright protection, ensuring fair use and revenue generation.

Conclusion on Copyright Protection :

- Copyright protection plays a crucial role in preserving the integrity and value of creative works across all forms of media.
- In a world where ideas and creativity are central to innovation, copyright fosters an environment where creators can confidently share their work, knowing they have the legal backing to control its use and distribution.
- As the entertainment and artistic industries continue to evolve, strong copyright laws remain essential in maintaining a balance between protecting creators' rights and allowing the public to enjoy these creative contributions.

Copyrights in computer program
author's special rights, right of broadcasting and performers

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

- Introduction
- Copyright in Computer Programs
- Authors' Special Rights
- Rights of Broadcasting
- Performers' Rights
- Conclusion

COPYRIGHTS
Copyright Benefits
Validity
This is a sample text that you can edit. You can change font(size, color, name).
Claim of Damages
This is a sample text that you can edit. You can change font(size, color, name).
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
COPYRIGHT
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
Public Record of Ownership
This is a sample text that you can edit. You can change font(size, color, name).
Prima Facie Evidence
This is a sample text that you can edit. You can change font(size, color, name).

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?!

Copyright is a type of intellectual property that protects original works of authorship as soon as an author fixes the work in a tangible form of expression. In copyright law, there are a lot of different types of works, including paintings, photographs, illustrations, musical compositions, sound recordings, computer programs, books, poems, blog posts, movies, architectural works, plays, and so much more!

1. Copyright in Computer Programs

Copyright protection for computer programs is a critical component of intellectual property law, and it grants the creator of a computer program exclusive rights over the use and distribution of that program. Key points include:

- Protection Criteria: Computer programs are protected as literary works under copyright law, provided they meet the necessary criteria of originality and fixation
- Scope: This covers both the source code and object code of the program.
- Rights Granted: The copyright holder has the exclusive right to:
- Reproduce the code (both source and object).

  Modify or create derivative works based on the original code.

  Distribute copies of the program.

Ex:Microsoft Office suite, which includes restrictions on unauthorized copying, distribution, and modification of its various applications like Word, Excel, and PowerPoint.

2. Author's Special Rights

An author's special rights refer to rights granted to creators of original works, including computer programs, that allow them control over the use of their creations. These rights are typically:

Moral Rights: These include the right to attribution (right to be recognized as the author) and the right to integrity (protection against distortion or modification of the work that could harm the author's reputation).

Economic Rights: These provide the author with the exclusive ability to exploit the work commercially (e.g., through licensing, selling, or distributing the work).

Example: If someone copies the source code of a program without permission, this constitutes infringement of the author's exclusive right to reproduce the work.

3. Right of Broadcasting

The right of broadcasting refers to the exclusive rights granted to the creators and distributors of content that is broadcasted, including radio, television, or online broadcasts. This right generally includes:

- Broadcasting Rights: The right to authorize or prohibit the broadcasting of a work.
- Fixation of Broadcast: The right to prevent unauthorized recording or reproduction of a broadcast.
- Transmission Rights: The right to control the transmission of works over different media, whether through traditional broadcasting or modern streaming platforms.

Ex:If you compose music, you hold the right to decide who can play it on the radio or stream it online. Broadcasting rights ensure that your work reaches the audience through authorized channels, and you can receive royalties for its public performance.

4. Performers' Rights

Performers' rights are aimed at protecting individuals who perform a work (e.g., actors, musicians, dancers) and ensure they have control over the use of their performances. This protection includes:

- Moral Rights: Like authors' moral rights, performers also have the right to be identified as the performer and to object to any distortion or misrepresentation of their performance.
- Economic Rights: These include the right to authorize the recording, reproduction, and distribution of their performances.
- Right to Remuneration: Performers often have the right to receive compensation when their performances are used in certain ways (e.g., when recorded or broadcasted).

Ex:Every performance must be live in the first instance, whether it is in front of an audience or a studio. If this performance is videotaped and later exploited without the performer's permission, the performer's right is violated.

CONCLUSION

In general, these various rights interact with one another and are aimed at ensuring that creators, performers, and authors are adequately compensated and their works are not misused. However, each area of intellectual property law has nuances depending on the jurisdiction and the nature of the work in question.

EMERGING ISSUES & CHALLENGES,FEW FUTURE ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

EMERGING ISSUES IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

- **Artificial intelligence and IP**
- **Digital Piracy and Online Infringement**
- **Data Privacy and IP**
- **Cybersecurity and IP Theft**
- **Ethical considerations**

- **Artificial Intelligence and IP:**

This raises questions about whether AI itself can hold IP rights or if they should be attributed to the AI developers or users. AI-generated content, such as music, art, and even patentable inventions, presents complexities in traditional IP laws, which were designed with human creators in mind.

- **Digital Piracy and Online Infringement:**

- Streaming and Content Piracy: With the rise of streaming platforms, pirated content dissemination remains a major issue.
- Deepfakes and Copyright: Unauthorized use of deepfake technology to mimic real individuals raises questions about personality rights and copyright violations.

- **Digital Privacy and IP:**

- Data privacy regulations, like the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), can intersect with IP laws, especially when personal data is used for developing innovations, research, or marketing.
- The use of data as a form of IP in big data analytics, AI, and machine learning raises new concerns about data ownership, access, and privacy.

- **Cybersecurity and IP Theft:**

- Digital Espionage: Increasing cases of corporate espionage and IP theft via cyberattacks.
- Data as Intellectual Property: Determining ownership and protection of datasets used in AI and analytics.

- **Ethical Considerations:**

- Moral Rights vs. Economic Interests: Balancing creators' moral rights with economic exploitation of their works.
- Consumer Access vs. Creator Profit: Striking a balance between affordable access to IP-protected goods and ensuring fair compensation for creators.

CHALLENGES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

- **Enforcement Challenges:**

- Counterfeiting and Piracy: Widespread distribution of counterfeit goods and pirated content, especially online, undermines IP rights.
- Lack of Resources: Many countries, particularly developing nations, lack the resources to effectively enforce IP laws.

- **Balancing Innovation and Public Access:**

- High Costs of IP Protection: Filing and maintaining patents, trademarks, and copyrights can be prohibitively expensive for individuals and small businesses.
- Knowledge Sharing: Strict IP laws may hinder the free exchange of knowledge, particularly in fields like science, technology, and education.

- **Digital and Technological Challenges:**

- Digital Piracy: The internet facilitates unauthorized sharing of copyrighted materials like movies, music, software, and e-books.
- AI-Generated Content: Determining ownership and protection for creations generated by artificial intelligence lacks clear legal frameworks.
- Cybersecurity: Protecting IP assets from cyber theft is increasingly difficult as hackers target sensitive information

FUTURE ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

- **Adaptation to Emerging Technologies**

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and IP: Addressing challenges like whether AI-generated works qualify for copyright and who owns such creations.
- Blockchain for IP Protection: Blockchain could provide a secure way to track ownership, licensing, and authenticity of intellectual property.
- 3D Printing: Preventing unauthorized replication of patented or copyrighted designs.

- **Global Harmonization**

- Aligning IP laws across countries to facilitate international trade and reduce conflicts in multi-jurisdictional disputes.
- Ensuring fair enforcement mechanisms in developing countries while considering their socio-economic contexts.

- **Data Rights and Privacy**

- Establishing IP frameworks for ownership and usage of large datasets, especially in fields like AI and biotechnology.
- Balancing IP with individual data privacy rights.

- **Digital and Internet Age Challenges**

- Dealing with digital piracy, especially with evolving technologies like deepfakes and digital cloning.
- Adapting copyright laws to fit digital media, streaming platforms, and user-generated content.

- **IPR Enforcement in the Metaverse**

- Regulating IP in virtual worlds and the metaverse, including digital assets like NFTs.
- Ensuring fair use and IP compliance in immersive digital environments.

- **Economic and Policy Shifts**

- Adjusting IP frameworks to align with shifts in economic power and innovation centers.
- Balancing IP protections with global goals like reducing income inequality

CONCLUSION

The evolving landscape of intellectual property rights faces challenges from emerging technologies, globalization, and societal needs. Key issues include AI-generated works, data ownership, digital piracy, and equitable access to innovations. Future aspects focus on global harmonization, blockchain adoption, and balancing IP protections with public interest. To ensure creativity and innovation thrive, IP frameworks must adapt to these changes, fostering a fair and sustainable environment for technological and cultural advancements.